

# Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <a href="http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content">http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content</a>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

## PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Passed Asst. Surg. Victor G. Heiser, director of health and chief quarantine officer for the Philippine Islands, reports July 30:

### A Case of Plague at Iloilo.

No further cases of plague have appeared in the city of Manila since the case of June 26.

At Iloilo a case ended tatally at the Mission Hospital on July 5 and was subsequently confirmed as a case of bubonic plague from material collected by Passed Asst. Surg. J. R. Hurley and examined and reported upon by the Bureau of Science. The origin of the case in Iloilo is unknown. It occurred in the person of a Chinaman, who had been a constant resident of Iloilo for a period of at least four months, and prior to that time of Bais, in Oriental Negros. So far as known, no other case of plague has occurred in man or rodents at Iloilo since the American occupation, so that this case is most difficult of satisfactory explanation. A sanitary survey of Iloilo has not shown any unusual mortality among rats.

### Examination of Rats at Manila.

Over 2,000 rats have been examined in Manila during the past three weeks, and no evidence of bubonic plague has been found among them.

### Cholera Carrier Detected at Mariveles Quarantine Station.

The cholera carrier previously reported was fully confirmed by subsequent laboratory examination conducted at the Bureau of Science. Since then four other incoming steerage passengers have had vibrios in their stools, but the final examinations showed that they were not the vibrios of Koch.

### Bacillary Dysentery.

Bacillary dysentery was reported from many provinces in the Philippine Islands, and an investigation made showed that the disease in most instances was due to drinking infected river water or to well persons coming into contact, directly or indirectly, with the sick. Both the Shiga and Flexner types of the bacillus have been isolated.

# PORTO RICO.

### The Plague Situation.

Since August 27, 4 cases of plague have been reported in Porto Rico. A case in San Juan reported as suspicious on August 29 was finally diagnosed as plague on September 2. One case occurred in Santurce September 3, 1 case in San Juan September 4, and 1 in Santurce September 5. This makes the total number of cases reported to the present time, 53. Since July 19 no case has occurred outside the municipality of San Juan, which includes the old city of San Juan, Puerta de Tierra, and Santurce.

# Passed Asst. Surg. Creel further reports as follows:

# Rats examined Aug. 17 to 24, 1912.

Place.	Rats exam- ined.	Rats found infected.	Rats found suspi- cious.
All Porto Rico San Juan municipality: San Juan Puerta de Tierra Santuree	1, 124 233 102 255	i	•

A summary of the plague situation to August 24, including all human and rodent cases reported or discovered, was as follows: Rats examined, 11,209; rats found infected, 60; human cases, 49; deaths, 30.

# Inspections made Aug. 17 to 24, 1912, inclusive.

Buildings inspected	557
Cars inspected	133
Packages of freight fumigated	711
Packages of freight repacked	98
Packages of freight inspected and passed	11, 467
Oxcarts and wagons carrying outgoing overland freight inspected	586
Packages inspected	10, 954
Packages fumigated	24
Packages repacked	459
Packages inspected	11, 437
Express packages inspected	546
Express packages repacked	189
Rats found in freight and express packages inspected	3

### RUSSIA.

#### Cholera.

During the period from July 14 to 27, 1912, there were reported in Russia 15 cases of cholera with 2 deaths, occurring as follows: City of Astrakhan, 4 cases with 1 death; city of Vitebsk, 9 cases with 1 death; district of Vitebsk, 2 cases.

# TURKEY IN ASIA.

### Cholera in Damascus.

Consul General Hollis at Beirut reports August 2:

Cholera has been officially declared present at Damascus. All travelers proceeding by rail from Damascus to any of the Syrian coast ports will be required to undergo a detention of five days in quarantine at some intermediate station.

On September 6 Consul General Hollis reported cholera present at Beirut.